

Klamath, which is located on the eastern slope of this range, and well up in the mountains. But I do not think that it will even be found there, and it is strange to account for it, but it is true all the same. There are two gentlemen stationed at Fort Townsend, Washington Territory, who can and will get you specimens, I think. They are Col. Alexander Chambers, Twenty-first Infantry, and Capt. Stephen P. Jocelyn, same regiment. Come to think of it, they are likely to be removed any day, as their regiment is to go to Wyoming. I will try and see if I can't find some one to do this, and will write to a taxidermist in Portland about it, whom I know.

FORT WALLA WALLA,

Washington Territory, April 22, 1882.

**DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF BLENNY (ISESTHES GILBERTI) FROM SANTA BARBARA, CALIFORNIA.**

**By DAVID S. JORDAN.**

Head 4 in length ( $4\frac{2}{3}$  with caudal); depth 4 ( $4\frac{2}{3}$ ). D. XII, 19; A. II, 21. Length of largest specimen  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Body comparatively robust, deep, and compressed. Head large, rounded, the anterior profile less blunt than in *I. gentilis* and less rounded, nearly straight from tip of snout to above eye, thence again nearly straight to front of dorsal. Length of snout about equal to diameter of eye,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in head. Mouth rather small, terminal, the maxillary reaching to opposite middle of eye,  $2\frac{2}{3}$  in head. Teeth subequal, with no trace of posterior canines. Superciliary tentacle large, multifid, much branched from near the base, the principal division  $3\frac{2}{3}$  in head.

Gill-openings larger than in *I. gentilis*, extending downward to the level of lower edge of pectoral, the length of the slit,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in head.

Lateral line developed beyond the straight part, its posterior portion curved downwards.

Dorsal fin continuous, with a slight but distinct depression between the spinous and soft parts, the spines somewhat curved, but stiff and strong, the longest spine about  $2\frac{1}{3}$  in head; longest soft rays 2 in head. Caudal fin free from dorsal and anal,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in head. Ventrals  $1\frac{1}{3}$  in head. Pectorals about as long as head.

Males, as usual in this genus, with the anal spines partly detached, and provided with fleshy tips.

Coloration olivaceous, the body and fins everywhere profusely mottled and reticulated with darker. Obscure dark shades extending downward from eye across, or partly across, lower side of head. Head without distinct spots, or other sharply defined markings; no pale bars on side of head in either sex. Some yellowish markings on anterior part of dorsal.

Numerous specimens of this species were obtained by Mr. Charles H.

Gilbert and myself in rock pools, at Santa Barbara, Cal., in the winter of 1880. It was at first supposed by us to be identical with *Blennius gentilis* Girard, a species of which we obtained no adult specimens. Numerous specimens of *Isesthes gilberti* have been distributed under the name of *Hyppleurochilus gentilis* (number 26917, U. S. Nat. Mus.). Four specimens from Santa Barbara (26916) are the types of the present description; all of them are males.

The following description of specimens of *Isesthes gentilis* may be compared with the foregoing.

Head  $3\frac{2}{3}$  in length ( $4\frac{1}{2}$  with caudal); depth 4 ( $4\frac{1}{5}$ ). D. XIII, 17; A. II, 19. Length (26645)  $3\frac{4}{5}$  inches.

Body rather robust, deep and compressed, the head large, very bluntly and evenly rounded in profile, more obtuse and more evenly curved than in *I. gilberti*, the snout shorter, about equal to eye,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in head. Mouth rather small, terminal, the maxillary reaching to opposite middle of eye, its length 3 in head. Teeth subequal, the hindmost on each side of upper jaw shorter than the others, and a little apart from them but not forming "a small canine" as stated by Girard.

Superciliary tentacle long and simple in all specimens examined, its length about 3 in head. (Tentacles much smaller in the female, according to Steindachner.)

Gill-opening extending downward not quite to lower edge of pectoral, its length (vertical)  $2\frac{1}{6}$  in head. Lateral line with only the straight anterior portion developed, not curved downward posteriorly.

Dorsal fin continuous, with scarcely a trace of emargination between the spinous and soft parts. Dorsal spines comparatively low and flexible, much less strong than in *I. gilberti*, the longest spines 3 in head; longest soft rays  $1\frac{2}{3}$ . Caudal free from dorsal and anal,  $1\frac{2}{5}$  in head. Ventrals  $1\frac{2}{3}$  in head; pectorals  $1\frac{1}{3}$ .

Coloration, in spirits, brown, the whole body closely mottled and blotched with darker brown, so that the light ground color forms, especially anteriorly, light reticulations around darker spots. On the head the dark spots are small and close together, smallest anteriorly, the lower parts of the head being immaculate. Extending from the curve of the preopercle downward, across the interopercle and branchial region, is a sharply defined white bar (said to be golden-yellow in life), edged with black. Behind this and parallel with it across subopercle and isthmus is a similar bar. These bars (which, according to Steindachner, are characteristic of the male) are present in all specimens examined. A few pale spots or bars in front of these. Back with about 6 dusky cross-shades; below each of these is an oblong dark blotch, the anterior placed along the lateral line, all together forming an interrupted dark stripe. A similar dark stripe near the median line of the body, interrupted by some pale blotches. Fins all blotched and spotted with light and dark colors, but without distinct markings (a blue spot on front of dorsal in life, according to Steindachner). Ventrals and anal nearly

plain blackish in males, the base of the anal with a pale streak. Two specimens from Cape San Lucas, supposed to be the female of this species, have the tentacles much shorter, not longer than pupil, lack the pale stripes on the head, and have a very distinct blackish blotch on front of spinous dorsal.

The following specimens of this species (all of them, except 2481, apparently males) are in the National Museum:

489. (Girard's type.) Monterey. Trowbridge.

7859. (3). San Diego. A. Cassidy.

26645 (2). "California" (probably San Diego). Mus. Comp. Zool.

30742. San Diego. W. Cooper.

2481. Cape San Lucas. J. Xantus.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM, June 21, 1882.

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**DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF CONODON (CONODON SERRIFER), FROM BOCA SOLEDAD, LOWER CALIFORNIA.**

By **DAVID S. JORDAN** and **CHARLES H. GILBERT.**

*Conodon serrifer*, sp. nov.

Head  $3\frac{2}{3}$  in length to base of caudal; depth  $3\frac{2}{3}$ . D. XI, I, 12; A. III, 7. Scales 6-53-15. Length of largest specimen 8 inches.

Body comparatively elongate, elliptical, little compressed, the dorsal and ventral outlines regularly and nearly equally curved, the back not much elevated and not specially compressed. Head rather short, broad, not very acute anteriorly, the profile nearly straight from snout to base of dorsal; snout short, about equal in length to the large eye,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in head. Interorbital area broad and quite flat, its width  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in head. Mouth moderate, terminal, oblique, the lips moderately developed. Maxillary extending to opposite front of eye,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in head. Premaxillaries in front on level of middle of eye.

Teeth in moderate bands, those in the outer series enlarged, but much less so than in *C. nobilis*, the teeth slenderer than in the latter; two teeth in front of lower jaw somewhat canine-like. Preorbital narrow, its least width about two-fifths diameter of eye. Jaws equal in front.

Preopercle with its posterior margin somewhat concave, armed with strong teeth, which are directed backward and somewhat upward. Angle of preopercle with a strong spine directed backward, its length about half length of eye. Lower limb of preopercle with strong spinous teeth (as in the species of *Plectropoma*), directed forward and downward, becoming gradually smaller anteriorly. Nostrils small, roundish, the anterior largest. Gill-rakers rather slender, of moderate length.

Scales rather irregularly arranged, those above lateral line forming series parallel with the lateral line, which are somewhat broken opposite